

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1855.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,
ANDREW H. REEDER.

That Letter.

The Free State, in its last issue, contains of us for lending our influence to produce undue excitement in the East, which the editor claims has a tendency to suppress emigration to Kansas. He quotes nothing from the HERALD OF FREEDOM to sustain his position, but picks up an extract from a private letter to a warm personal friend, who was an exile from Kansas for opinion's sake, and written with no expectation of ever being seen by any person, save the individual to whom it was addressed, in proof of his position. From a remark made in our paper of the week previous protesting against the publication of private letters, and the mention by us that such a letter, without any knowledge of ours, and abounding in grammatical and verbal errors, had appeared in a St. Louis paper from us, the editor should have resorted to other proof of a desire on our part to unduly excite the public mind, than the publication of that private letter.

That letter was penned on the eve of considerable excitement. It seemed as if the demons of the slave power were let loose among us. An attempt was made in the streets of Lawrence to suppress the freedom of speech. For a person to say he was an abolitionist, in the presence of certain individuals, was almost sure to be the signal for a personal injury. Mr. STEARNS was knocked down for an expression which did not suit the lordlings of the slave power; young Mr. DOR was violently treated for attempting to vindicate a free opinion against his father; Mr. DELAND was shamefully set upon and beaten by a pack of bullies; Mr. HEND was threatened for asking an apology for an insult to his mother; we were set upon by seven persons in the street, and an attempt made to drive us from our position, and not for the cause set forth by the Free State, as all know who know the facts; balls were fired through our building at night after we had retired to rest, with our family; a fire was kindled against our door late at night, apparently designed to burn the building; an individual, in a drunken mood, and not for purposes of amusement, as Miller of the Free State asserts, had threatened to make a personal matter of our advocacy of anti-slavery views; had paraded our streets, threatening to shoot us down like a dog the first time he should meet us; was about to challenge us to fight a duel with him which he subsequently did, and as we before said, it seemed as if the devils incarnate were loose, and there was then no understanding with free State men for mutual protection, when the following article, *truthful in every particular*, was written to a friend, as we have detailed above. Instead of censuring us for writing such letters, any person but an apologist of the slave power, a pandering to their prejudices, and the warm personal friend of nearly every pro-slavery man in the country, and, as a consequence, lacking the confidence of free State men, would compliment us.

"How long before I shall be an exile I know not. Daily the clouds look more portentous. I can hear their thunders; they appear near at hand. The lightning's flash is seen along the sky. When the blow comes I fall in the fray. I pray you to find an arm to fill my place. Do not mind the sacrifice, or the cost. As long as there is a dollar of means belonging to my estate, I pray it may be used in prosecuting this war."

"I have written to A. J. Mason, Conneautville, Crawford Co., Pa., in relation to my business. Should anything befall me or mine, by which we are incapacitated from wielding the pen, or leaving the Herald about, correspond with Mr. Mason, see what can be done, and lose no time in pushing on the Herald."

"I have virtually received a challenge to-day. It was so intended, but I profess not to understand it. After my next paper is out, I have no doubt I will receive one direct and open. My answer will drive the demons to desperation, as it will appear through the press."

"I do not pretend to appear in the streets without two revolvers and a bowie-knife. Seven men set upon me the other night, and attempted to drive me from my position. If profane words and lists swinging in the air, could have accomplished anything, I should have been annihilated. I stood with my hands in my breeches pocket and told them: 'Threaten as long as you please, but don't strike.'"

"Yours for God and Freedom,
G. W. BROWN."

If that letter is not satisfactory perhaps it would be well for Miller to get a copy of the one addressed to Mr. Mason. Although it was confidential, and never designed to be exhibited only on the happening of a certain contingency, yet it was no more of a private letter than the one above, which we should believe was purloined from the mails were it not for the fact that it first appeared in that highly respectable journal—the St. Louis Democrat.

We stand ready to prove to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced person that we have sunk near six thousand dollars in our Kansas enterprise; and from the tone of that letter which Miller has paraded with such indecency, before the public, it will be seen that on the happening of a certain contingency the last dollar of our estate is pledged for the cause of freedom in Kansas.

Mr. Miller may talk about his losses and sneer at ours, but it is a well known

fact that at the Free State office has received a bonus, equal to twelve hundred dollars, from four persons, three of whom are recognized as pro-slavery men, designed expressly for the purpose of sustaining that paper, and as compensation probably, for services rendered those men or that party.

The Free State has been liberal in its denunciations of us of late, and found occasion a few weeks ago to vent a column of spleen against the Herald of Freedom and the Emigrant Aid Company, for which we felt like thanking them. It did much towards showing the position of that paper and was a strong incentive for true anti-slavery men to keep aloof from that office, as will be the case while Miller is a party to its publication, and the same course is pursued in conducting it, as has characterized it thus far. It may be true that he is a devoted, self-sacrificing anti-slavery worker, but if so he has a singular way of showing it.

Next Tuesday—State Constitution.

It has been repeatedly declared by our neighbors that the people of Kansas Territory shall not assemble on Tuesday next to vote for a delegate to Congress and elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention. It is asserted by those who pretend to be wise in the premises, that Gov. Shannon has declared it was revolutionary and treasonable in its tendency and that he would put down the movement at whatever cost or sacrifice of life. Whether there is any truth in the report we have no means of knowing; but the opinion is entertained, and expressed by moderate pro-slavery men, that "There will be a row," to use their own language, "on Tuesday next."

It is believed that the reason there were not more persons in the Territory, and at Lawrence, on Monday last, was owing to the determination to be present on Tuesday. The pro-slavery party well know that Congress, as it is constituted, will subject the late Legislature, and its proceedings, to a rigid criticism. They know, too, that a thorough investigation of the subject will spoil them of all their claims to a Legislative body; and that any laws enacted, or elections held under such laws, will be inoperative and void; that in consequence of the organic law proving inadequate to the purpose for which it was enacted, the Territory has fallen back into its original condition, the same as it was when found by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, save that it has a Governor. Such being the case, an election, held by the people, and participated in by none but qualified voters, of all parts of the Territory, will ensure the delegate, receiving such votes, a seat in Congress. Intelligent men—pro-slavery or otherwise—who have given consideration to this subject admit such to be the case. It was for this reason the pro-slavery party in Missouri were disheartened, and for this reason the interior districts were not invaded and overrun by them, as on former occasions; and it was with a hope of yet frustrating us that they proposed interfering with the election of the people on Tuesday. Would it not be well for them to bear in mind that one of the reasons which prompted the people to fix their election on the 9th inst., was to avoid an unnecessary collision with their invaders from Missouri; that they sought this mode of testing their own strength and numbers, determined to intrude upon the rights of no one, but to "peaceably petition Congress for a redress of grievances." They chose to send a living petition, one who could speak for them, and set forth the base outrages and gross indignities to which they have been subjected, in preference to sending up their complaints on parchment.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to us the right to "peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances." That instrument did not dictate the kind of petition, or the manner of expressing the public will; and hence it is left for the people to select their own method of redress.

We possess the natural right of self-protection when assaulted; and we trust, if any person or persons attempt to interrupt us in the exercise of our Constitutional rights, on Tuesday they will be taught a lesson from which others may profit.

As to the right to form a State Constitution: Who is there so simple as to suppose that the people cannot assemble in their representative capacity and form a Constitution and code of laws for their own government? Such a movement is not revolutionary, and would not conflict in the least with the Territorial government, so far as the rudimentary steps are concerned. If Congress should not sanction the movement then it might come in conflict with the Territorial organization, but not necessarily.

Rhode Island had a State Government which had been in existence over a hundred years, with but a trifle change at the Revolution. A portion of her people saw fit, a few years ago, to remodel her Constitution, and attempted to supplant the government already established. So far as the original movement was concerned no complaint was made, nor could have been, until the new authorities came in conflict with the old. Then it became necessary to raise an army and levy war upon the powers that be. The established authorities called upon the federal government for aid, as they had a legal right to do, and it was granted them. Gov. Dorr, and his party, were crushed out. The former was ousted, thrown into prison, and finally consigned to high treason against the

State. Those who are familiar with the history of that event, will recollect that no offense was dreamed of being committed against the laws, until an effort was made to supplant the old government by force of arms. Treason is defined by Congress as an offense by "persons owing allegiance to the United States who shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," and this is the only law touching the subject in force in Kansas.

Gov. SHANNON, with all his folly and suberviency to the slave power, is not so idiotic as to suppose that a movement of the people to frame a government of their own, which they purpose submitting to Congress for its approval, before they expect to make a move to set the wheels of government in motion, is treasonable or in-revolutionary in its character. On the contrary he well knows that it is the expectation that the organic act, by which he has any authority above a private citizen, and all the laws, if any such there are, enacted under it, will be repealed at the same time the State Constitution is adopted by that body. If he attempts, in the name of law, to prevent the people from peaceably assembling on Tuesday next, it is clearly his duty to resist this tyrannical encroachment unto blood, if necessary to prevent such an unjust usurpation of power. If he issues a proclamation forbidding the people to assemble, it should be disregarded; and if an armed mob, from Missouri, or elsewhere, attempts to wrest from our Constitutional rights they should be dealt with as the exigency of the times may demand.

Impressions Confirmed.

Every day confirms us in the opinion that whoever lives to see ten years hence will see Missouri a free State! The late movement of Atchison, Stringfellow & Co., is the suicide of slavery. It has set thousands of good men to thinking in that State, in a different direction from what they have been accustomed to, and the result is that many prominent slaveholders have come to the conclusion that the institution is prejudicial to their best interests. The early settlers who came into Kansas from Missouri, although not slaveholders themselves, nor desiring to be, yet they sympathized with their former neighbors who remained behind, and it was but natural when they engaged in a bitter strife against the Northern pioneers, who were charged with being "abolitionists," that they should join with their old friends in their crusade against freesoilism; hence we find them at the ballot-box last fall, and many of them in the spring, sustaining them, and voting for their candidates; but time has passed, and our friends from Missouri have noticed that the slavery propaganda are the oppressors, and not the pioneers of the North. The barbarous enactments of the slave power were too base for them to submit to; for, although the oppressive enactments were directed against, and designed for the Yankees, yet it operated equally upon them, and they flew the course. The result is, we have no firmer, our friends of Right in Kansas, than those who have been connected formerly with the pro-slavery party. This influence is extending like the "stone out of the mountain without hands," and it will sweep on until not Kansas only, but Missouri, will feel the glory, which will be perpetuated for all time.

The Health of Kansas.

We are sorry to be compelled to say that there is much sickness in the Territory at the present time among those who have settled along the banks of streams, and in the border of the woods. The disease partakes of the intermittent form, and in some localities is very severe. We are told that the sickness is the worst on the Neosho, and in the southern part of the Territory. The weather for the past few days has not been of a character the tendency of which would make it easier on the sick, but would rather aggravate their malady.

We repeat to all new comers, and to those located on low lands, they must build their residences on the upland; on the open prairie, where the winds of heaven can have full play, else they must suffer with disease and sink prematurely into the grave. Whoever is acquainted with the west knows that the observance of this direction is indispensable everywhere, and cannot be violated with impunity in Kansas. There is but little or no sickness on the uplands, and none need be apprehensive of any affliction is paid to the observance of the laws of health.

Valuable Horse Shot.

Mr. CALVIN ADAMS, a few miles out of town, had a valuable horse shot a few nights ago, by some base-hearted wretch whose name will probably be made public in a few days. A person clothed in the garb of humanity could be so mean as to shoot down dumb brutes, or do any other violence to personal property to gratify the promptings of a depraved and hellish heart is unfit to associate with civilized people. He should be dogged out of the Territory, and little children, as he passes, should be taught to spit upon and point the finger of scorn and contempt at him. The shooting habit is getting quite too common in this vicinity, and must be restrained. We always opposed mob violence, but as we are situated, with no law save that which is implanted in every heart, we are in favor of instituting a court of the people to redress outrages of this nature.

Subscribers desiring their paper changed to a new postoffice, should in all cases mention where they are now sent, so

New Goods—Our Business Men.

Our merchants are getting on good stocks of merchandise for the fall and winter trade. HONNERS & FERRALL have a very heavy supply, as may be seen by their advertisement. HUTCHINSON, HARLOW & CO. are making constant additions to their stock. The others—don't advertise. By the way, we hope some person will come into the place soon and establish himself in business, and by adopting a judicious system of advertising knock those already in business into a "cocked hat," as could be done by using printers' ink liberally. The penurious habit of carrying on business from month to month, without advertising at all, or only a square or so, is but poor encouragement for a printer. In other places business men appreciate the worth of new papers by paying something towards their support in advertising, and they find, too, that they are amply repaid for all the money expended in this direction. It is a matter of mutual advantage. In Lawrence, on the contrary, it would be supposed that our business men thought printers were rich, and could afford to spend their time and money in building up the place without any return whatever.

In Conneautville, Pa., from which place we hail, our business men, however much they differed from us in politics, could lend a friendly hand in sustaining us. Besides taking several copies of the paper to send to their friends, they advertised one-third of a column constantly. We had from twelve to fifteen of this class of customers, and yet our town, or the country around it, was but little if any more populous than Lawrence is to-day. There is not a press in this city but has sunk thousands of dollars since its establishment; and there is not a merchant or business man who has invested the same amount of capital but has made his thousands. If the same illiberal policy is pursued towards the press by the business men for the next few months which has characterized them for the last nine months, it would be but just that those now here should remove to some locality where their services are better appreciated.

Hard to Please.

Our neighbor of the Free State is difficult to please. When we commenced the publication of the HERALD OF FREEDOM in January last, the Free State, the week after, charged us with being "neutral or conservative on the slavery question," while, for itself, it was to take the most ultra ground. Now we find its principle editor co-operating with the pro-slavery party and associating with men of that stamp principally, doing their printing &c., and occupying a "conservative" position, or a little more so, while it is denouncing the Herald for being tantamount on the slavery question. And yet we are not conscious of any change in our feelings or actions. When our journal was commenced last winter the political elements were resting quietly, and there was no occasion to discuss the subject of slavery. There were other matters before the public which were paramount with us at the moment, and these interests we labored to subserve, fully conscious that the other question would be forced upon us in good time, and when legimately before the public we would be the last to cease the agitation.

We labored in the winter to encourage emigration, and the Free State found fault with us for stimulating it, and denounced us weekly for so many pioneers returning East. During the summer months we thought it impolitic to encourage emigration; and as more pressing matters were before the public we looked after those matters. If Miller was our master we should call him a difficult person to please, and cry and get out of his service; but as we recognize him only as a servant like ourselves, of the people, we trust he will, for the future, mind his own business, and allow us to do the same.

Cold Weather—Frosts.

The atmosphere has been cold and cheerless for several days, the thermometer sinking to fifty degrees at noon, and indicating the early appearance of winter. No such weather, we are told, was experienced last year till the middle of November. There has been slight symptoms of frost on the bottom lands, but none, we believe, on the high prairie. This fact, of itself, should induce persons for the future in selecting lands in the west, to locate on the elevated lands, as they are less liable to frosts than the bottoms, and are equally productive.

No Mails.

We have not been favored with a mail since a week ago to-night, hence know but little that is progressing along the border, or in the east. Mr. BARNES, our mail carrier, has been sick, and unable to comply with his contract in consequence. After the first of January we shall be favored with mail facilities with all parts of the Territory, and then, whether we have an eastern mail or not, we shall know what is going on at home.

Grand Rally.

The friends of freedom have a grand rally at Frankfort on Monday next, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.; and at Lawrence in the evening of the same day. A room will be fitted up with seats in the FREE STATE HOTEL, opposite the Herald of Freedom office, for the accommodation of the LARIES who are specially invited to be in attendance. The people from all parts of the Territory are desired to be present. Gov. REEDER, Hon. J. H. LANE, and others, will address the people on the occasion.

The Pro-slavery Election.

Monday last passed off with but few matters of interest to note in this immediate vicinity. During Sunday, Tuesday night, and Monday morning rumors came into town representing that large crowds of persons from Missouri were making towards Lawrence for the purpose of voting, and committing outrages upon the place. Loaded teams filled with passengers were seen passing upon the California road towards Leocompton and Tecumseh. It was supposed that they purpose returning here to join their friends from below in the afternoon of Monday; but they did not make their appearance. With the exception of a large number of free State men in town on that day, and the less inclination to labor, no difference could be observed from other days. The polls were opened on the other side of the ravine, and about forty-two votes were cast, all for Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate. This is quite a contrast with the 785 votes which they polled in the spring—probably there has been a heavy emigration from the place since then of pro-slavery men, otherwise there was illegal voting in the spring, or a small turn-out on Monday. Which position will the pro-slavery party take? We are told that much difficulty was experienced in getting suitable men to serve as Judges, and nine were elected before the post was filled, the others declining. There were but few illegal votes polled in this district, though it is believed every resident pro-slavery man was at the ballot-box, and voted on that day.

At Franklin there were eighty votes cast, all of which, save sixteen, were non-residents. Several names appear on the poll books there which appear on the Lawrence books. A large number, it is said, went back without voting or offering to vote, while others were refused, for what cause we are not informed.

At Willow Springs there were 103 votes polled, although it is not probable there were to exceed a dozen pro-slavery residents in the precinct. At Big Blue no poll was opened, as there was nobody desiring to vote.

At Calhoun, embracing the Silver Lake and Catholic Mission precincts—where were polled about 500 pro-slavery votes in the spring—there was but twenty votes cast, probably all legal.

In the Big Sugar Creek district there were five votes polled, all legal.

At Tecumseh there were fifty-two votes, and at Leocompton one hundred, nearly all at the latter place illegal, and many at the former place. Rumor states that there were about 500 votes cast at the Shawnee Meeting House, on the Shawnee Reservation, which in our opinion, is not a portion of Kansas Territory, being excepted out of the Territory by special enactment with all other Indian territory to which the Indian title is not extinguished. Whether in the Territory or not there are not fifty white men in the district, and a majority of these are believed to be free State men.

At Wyandot it is reported there were several hundred illegal votes cast, but how many we shall not be advised until the mail arrives in the evening.

Large parties came up from Missouri, and visited the Fort Scott district. We should not be surprised to hear that 1,500 votes were polled in that vicinity. They were desirous of going as remote as possible from the printing press. Those who came from Independence had a gallop in their wagon, with a rope hanging from it, and hemp stalks in the rear. They said the gallows was for Gov. REEDER. They also exhibited a rifle which they said was bought on purpose to shoot Col. LANE. Twenty-five of them, in the vicinity of the Shawnee Mission, raised their hands to heaven, and took a solemn oath that they would not return to Missouri until they had destroyed the HERALD OF FREEDOM and Tribune printing offices. A gentleman who camped with them when near the Shawnee Mission said that Judge Elmore visited the camp; and that during the evening he remarked, that the movement to adopt a State Constitution was the most difficult one the pro-slavery party had to contend with, and it would be very prejudicial to their interests if not checked in time.

Our own citizens expected an invasion and an assault upon the printing offices, and were prepared to repel violence to any extent. They would not have interfered at the polls, had the whole of Missouri appeared there and voted; but they were determined on resisting any outrage upon the person or property of citizens to the last extremity, and were amply prepared, had necessity demanded an exercise of their strength, to have convinced their opponents that they were "some" in a fight.

We shall wait with anxiety the developments of Tuesday next, as our pro-slavery friends are prognosticating a disturbance on that day. If we pass over Tuesday quietly we shall feel that mob violence is at an end in Kansas; for before another election is called we shall be able with a State Government, and will be amply prepared for self-protection.

LATER.—Since working off a part of our edition we have received the following returns of the pro-slavery election for Delegate to Congress, the votes all being for Gen. WHITFIELD. The first column denotes the number of votes polled, the second gives the number which were illegal.

Leavenworth,	257	125
Lyon, Mo.,	242	203
Delaware,	349	253
Kickapoo,	75	
Douglas,	35	
Adair,	135	70
Shawnee M. House,	181	157
Leocompton,	100	80
Tecumseh,	56	12
Pawnee,	15	
Osawatomie,	43	

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from Iowa.

SPRINGDALE, IOWA, Sept. 6, '55.
FRIEND BROWN:—I have read the HERALD OF FREEDOM with a good deal of interest, and have come to the conclusion that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has created quite a sensation in your favor. From the signs of the times the tools of the Missouri slaveholders are doing a business in Kansas that has had the effect to arouse the North, and if I am not mistaken, some men who formerly have had their faces daubed with dough have lately been undergoing the operation of scraping the sticking substance from their visage, and are exhibiting an open, frank complexion.

It is amusing to contemplate the movements of the slavery propaganda when we consider how glibly interior in numbers they are to the northern freemen—weakness as they are by an internal enemy who are waiting only for an opportunity to rise in defence of the liberty to which every man is entitled. Was the prospect of the frontiers of Missouri a cause not comprehended. They certainly are not so void of reason as not to consider consequences, and rush on upon their own destruction. They certainly must have an idea that there is yet a portion of the North that will support them; but they will find, when it is too late, that they have been depending upon a broken reed.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise has worked like a charm in Iowa. Before that act was passed in Congress our State was purely Democratic. Intemperance had full sweep in most of the cities. It was nothing uncommon to see men staggering to and fro, or lying flat upon their backs in the sunny rays. Fast repudiated a change in politics. Men were elected that would act; at the meeting of the Legislature last winter there was a prohibitory liquor law passed, nearly equal to that of Maine, and habits of sobriety are prospering.

I have yet to see a paper of the State that speaks favorably of the Missouri negroes. One of the leading Whig papers that a year or two ago was ready to question slavery being a sin, is now as loud in the denunciation of the institution as any of them. Thus we see that the repealing of the Missouri Compromise has actually been the means of establishing a prohibitory liquor law, besides arousing the people in general upon the subject of slavery.

Everywhere in the southern chivalry has been a visible effect in this State. When the Fugitive Slave Bill was passed an underground railroad was laid out, and there has been several companies of fugitives along the line toward the land of freedom. So far from there being any danger of Kansas being admitted into the Union as a slave State—if the slavery propaganda will only persevere with the untiring boldness and fool-hardiness that they have of late been so remarkably possessed of, they will, ere long, have the pleasure of seeing, at least, northern Missouri redeemed from the blighting curse of slavery, and those that cannot bear the triumphant reign of Freedom in their midst will have the pleasure of seeing their land rise to double its present value, and they can then sell out to northern men of enterprise, and retire with full pockets into some southern region where the blighting curse is so fastened upon them as to be for several years longer beyond redemption—where they can enjoy the peculiar institution unmolested until the dawning of a better day.

If we take a retrospective view of a few years past we may easily observe that the South has perceived their craft in danger, and has been striving entirely beyond prudence, and even common sense, for an everlasting establishment of the system of slavery, and are using every means in their power to extend the blighting curse; but the time is approaching when they will find that they are not only frowned upon by Abolitionists, as they call all who differ with them in opinion, but the Creator of the Universe will be found to frown upon their evil doing.

Hard as it is to have the rights of the ballot-box infringed upon, and having a horde of illegal men meeting in Kansas and pretending to make laws to rule freemen, yet no doubt such actions will be of short duration. It is the struggle of the expiring fox. The advocates of slavery are rushing headlong to their own destruction. We are told in Holy writ that "the spirit of God will not always strive with man," and who knows but the slaveholder's have been given over, and are prompted by some evil spirit, and allowed by the Almighty to hasten the day of their destruction.

Yours truly,
B. B.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Home Correspondence.

WAKARUSA, K. T., Sept. 29, '55.

FRIEND BROWN:—It is a very common remark among the actual settlers of this Territory, when interrogated as to what they think of the country, what sort of a claim they have, &c., to say that they are delighted with everything they behold—that it is a most beautiful country, and that their attachment to, and admiration of it, increases every day. But they think the particular locality where they have located their claim is far superior to any other part. Now this is just as it should be, and the contrary of this would be most disastrous, for in that case improvements would be suspended and much time lost, which now is employed for the benefit of the settler and the country generally. Hence it is very natural for persons when writing to their friends at home, or in addressing them through the columns of the public press, to invite them to settle in their neighborhood, urging the depth and fertility of the soil, the beauty of the scenery, the hay of the land, &c., as their reasons.

Now, sir, it is my intention to censure them for this course, for no doubt they have written in good faith; but when I read the glowing descriptions given of certain localities in which the writers have declared them to be superior to any other in the Territory, I could not help coming to the conclusion that they had never been in the neighborhood where I live, or they would certainly have formed a different opinion. But I am so vain as to suppose that I can alter the opinion of individuals by anything I can write, and all I expect to accomplish is to invite them to come and see: I, however, will state the advantages which I have, over many others, in my location.

1st. There is one advantage which I possess over most others engaged in a similar task, and that is, it is perfectly easy for me to point out any situation, for so soon do you emerge from the smoke of that deleterious place called Westport, than you behold in the distance, a hill or mound, much higher than any other, and which, to all appearance, you will arrive at in a few hours, but to your surprise you find it more than forty miles, and when you stand at the foot of that lofty eminence you feel almost too weary to ascend, but urged on by a fellow traveler you commence the task, and find it less difficult than you supposed. When you get a little more than half way up, you find that nature has laid out a carriage road, which extends from the extreme north-east to the extreme north-west point. Here you pause awhile to gaze upon the vast expanse of hill and dale that lies before you. But ascend a little higher, then no object will obstruct your vision: Northward, the city of Lawrence is distinctly visible, with the Kansas on the north side, the route of which may be traced by the immense body of timber that skirts its banks as far as any object can be seen. A little east of north, and almost at the foot of the mound is the town of Franklin, which, by the way, is very small, and is not likely to become larger unless some of the elements which now enter into its composition are disposed of. Looking east you have the Wakarusa before you, and can trace its course to its termination in the Kansas, near which well improved farms belonging to the Shawnee Indians may be seen, also the Mission House of the M. E. Church, lately occupied by Dr. A. Smith, which he was compelled to abandon in consequence of there being no provision made for holding the land upon which it stood. Turning south, your eyes rest upon a large body of timber about ten miles off. This, by some, is called Hickory Point, by others the Big Timbers. From this proceed a little stream which empties into the Wakarusa at your feet, and which we call Coal Creek, in consequence of coal protruding through the surface in various places along its banks, which also has a tolerable supply of timber. Westward, the crooked course of the Wakarusa may be traced by the dense ranges of timber by which the margin is draped.

2d. There is more timber for the amount of prairie here than in any other place I have visited. On the Wakarusa there is a large body—the north and west sides of the mound are covered with timber, which amounts to about 100,000 acres, with a supply ample; and the accompanying disposition of those who hold the timber, will enable all who wish to fence their farms to do so at a very moderate expense.

3d. I think the capacity of the soil to produce is superior to most other localities, for our crops of corn continued green and flourishing all through the dry weather, while much that was in the bottoms, upon which the people thought was the deepest and richest soil, were parched, withered and withered.

4th. The health of this part is unsurpassed—no sickness having occurred since I settled here—last November, but what may be traced to causes that might and should have been avoided.

5th. The character of the inhabitants, I am pleased to confess, far exceeded my most sanguine expectations; indeed, every individual change that has been made has been for the better, and at the present time I know of but one pro-slavery family for many miles. Our settlers are orderly, peaceable, industrious citizens, and each Sabbath day finds a goodly number assembled on that beautiful mound, to join in solemn worship of the Bountiful Bestower of his daily mercies.

6th. The character of the soil, as discovered by one of the five ministers who reside in this neighborhood, or to teach the young buds of promise, who attend at the Sabbath school, where there is an excellent library.

7th. And last, but not the least, one of the best evidences of the superiority of our locality is—its great independence cannot prevail upon our settlers to vacate their claims. In fact there are but few who would leave at any price, and those few show the estimate they place upon their claims by the price they ask.

Now, sir, I think I have made out a pretty clear case; but if you, or any of your readers, have any doubts upon my claims, I hope you will come and see, when you shall meet a hearty welcome from your humble servant, J. E. S.

Your humble servant, J. E. S.

The Election at Franklin.

FRANKLIN, Oct. 4, '55.

FRIEND BROWN:—The Missouri part of the election passed off this fine Monday last. We had some of the tallest kind of fighting among the imported voters from Missouri and their pro-slavery friends in the Territory, but I am gratified to inform you that the free State men had nothing to do with it. We were like the lamb which stood over the hill-side while the wolves were fighting. We said, "Go it, we like to see you devour each other."

I do think, sir, that the incidents of Monday were replete with some of the richest political gems of the age. The Missourians came up here, some of them a distance of over eighty miles, to help their pro-slavery friends rivet the chains of slavery and tyranny upon us. They were easily elevated on both their votes and their money, and their friends pitched in to them, and whipped them like the mischief. I saw one of the Judges of Election and a rabid pro-slavery man both being one of the intruders from Missouri at the same time. The party were about the worst used up set of men you ever saw. They were, sir, a very, very, very low class of men, and I shudder to think of the comparative ignominy of their appearance of the "border ruffians" who make their descent upon us in the spring. They must have been the very dregs of society, the dregs of the body politic in Missouri, and the last remnant of bestial ignorance, stupidity, brutality and lust. To have seen them was to have recognized at once the purpose of their mission, and the low and grovelling purpose which they came to Kansas to carry out. None other than

the debauched and intemperate would play so base a part as these men have undertaken. The cause of the pro-slavery party must be desperate indeed in Missouri, when they send such representatives as these to carry out their will in Kansas.

You recollect that the law of the late Legislature empowered the Judges to enforce good order, and I suppose that was the reason the very gentlemanly Judge pitched in and whipped his friends from Missouri. They deserved all they got and much more.

I am proud to say that not a single free State man disgraced himself by getting amongst the crowd. There were eighty votes polled, sixteen of whom only were residents of the Territory.

Very Truly Yours, &c.

From the St. O. Commercial Intelligencer.

What Good has it Done the South.

That the entire North is undergoing a radical change in its political sentiments, no well informed man can with truth deny. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which involved the repeal of the so-called Missouri Compromise, created a storm of indignation, and engendered a feeling of antagonism to the South and southern institutions which prevails all classes of the people. The hostility assumed a palpable form and substance in the late election, the consummation of